Literary News and Criticism

The Political Ideals of the but he did not understand that un-French Revolution.

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION. A Political History, 1789-1894. By A. Aulard, Professor of Letters at the University of Paris. Translated from the French of the Third Edition, with a Preface and a Historical Summary by Bernard Minil. In four values grown Sya pp. 267.



LOUIS XVI. (From a satirical print of 1792.)

league's laborious and informing researches in their proper relation to the larger historical picture. But the general English reading public for which this translation is intended, and to which it cannot be too heartily recommended, owes Mr. Miall a world of thanks for his general introduction, stripped to the bare important bones, on the causes and the nature of the French Revolution, for his chronological summaries of the chief events of the period covered, and for his brief biographies of the chief personages that figured in them He thus furnishes an adequate framework to those whose memory of the general history of the upheaval needs refreshing, and enables

scarch, it was M. Aulard's purpose to the following September. It swept away write the political history of the French Ring and nonrigonism; it abolished the Revolution from the point of view of the Revolution from the point of view of the passive; it established universal suforigin and the development of democracy passive; it established universal suf-

Military, financial and diplomatic bistory the author leaves aside, except for the briefest of essential explanations. Hence his reference to presupposed collateral reading, and his translator's auxillary apparatus.

The history of democracy and the republic is dealt with under the four headings into which it naturally divides itself: 1. From 1789 to 1792, which is the period of origins, of the formation of the democratic and republican parties under a constitutional monarchy with a property owners' suffrage. 11, From 1792 to 1795, the period of the democratic republic III. From 1795 to 1799, the period of the bourgeois republic; IV. From tary republic, the consulate, which was ent at first. M. Aulard explains that the the period of the slow, gradual disappearance of the political principles of the cessful in disentangling the political de. very much in their minds since 1774velopment of the republic from the chaos in which it took place:

The Revolution, while at work upon do-mestic organization, had to sustain a per-petual foreign war; a war against almost the whole of Europe: a hazardous war, full of sudden and unforescen vicissi-tudes; and, simultaneously, to cope with intermittent civil war as well. These con-ditions impressed on the development and quality of feverish haste, of makeshift, con-tradiction, weakness, violence, especially from 1792 onward. The attempts to con-as manifestations of monarchical loyfrom the fer little registrate registrate from the same time to legislate rationally for the future, for times of peace, and empirically for the present for war. These two metives became confused in the uninfer of metal in reality. In the vertical constructions of the political edifications reconstructions of the political edifications are reconstructions of the political edifications are reconstructions. Their revalues of the energies. Their revalues character was factitious and impermanent. from a military CLI in Men had at Who ame time to legislate rationally for Who

clears the larger vision.

It is curious to realize through these pages how slow and tardy was the birth work's argument alone has been indiin France of the idea of a republic, as cated. Its masses of detail must be left distinct from republican ideas. In 1789, to the reader. The author has relied asserts the author, there was not only throughout upon official documents, the no republican party in France, no concerted plan to abolish the monarchy, are surprisingly rare. Biographies and but it is not even possible to find in all memoirs he uses but sparingly and cirthe mass of records he has consulted evidence of the existence of more than a trusts them. He indulges but little in single individual who publicly advocated the psychological studies of leaders so the change. M. Aulard reviews the speculations of the eighteenth century philosophers and encyclopædists, and finds that "Frenchmen were accustomed to regard the republican form of government

-which they did not desire to see in Revolution of their equivocal meaning. which they did not desire to see in France—as a theoretically noble and interesting form." Rousseau held that it was adapted only to small countries. Voltaire, having weighed both systems, contained and specific properties. The fevel of the facts again the franch century have pleaded their cause by means of arguments drawn from anything and everything that happened between 1789 and these facts, taken at random or ingeniously selected, they have called the facts are clearer. The revelution contained the facts are clearer. The revelution contained the facts are clearer.

der the new system and the establishment of popular rights he could still be as powerful, as kinglike, as under the old system of divine right. So, governed by his sincere, narrow piety above all else, he plotted. The formation of the republican party in France was one of the direct results of his

It is not till after the fall of the Bastile that the purpose to exclude the proletariat from active participation in All Europe sided with a pretty woman! assive and active rights. While not tim of political lying, and of Thackeray, author treats of the principles on which aid he should easily develop a most political rights, or, as he called them, less memory aying so explicitly, he was unmistakbly pointing to property suffrage. Even efore the property qualification-the rule of the bourgeoisie-had been voted, the party of the people sprang up, Marat being its first spokesman in L'Ami du Peuple. The programme was to obtain the suppression of the property requirements, and an amelloration of the more anti-democratic results of the bourgeois system just established. The first use of this old word in its modern connotation M. Aulard finds in the Révolutions de Paris of March 5-12, 1791:

The bourgeois of necessity is anything but a democrat. He is a monarchist by instinct. Sheep also are led by the authority of a single individual; nothing will par; them from the shepherd, who, none the less, shears them so close that he takes off the skin sells them to the butcher, or cuts their throats himself for his own maintenance. The bourgeois is the same; in the scale of creation we must place him between man and the mule. He is the link between the one and the other; he has often cnotign the stubborn gait of the mule, and sometimes like man, he tries to think, but in this he is not always successful. and sometimes like man, he tries to t but in this he is not always successful

The party of the people found its leader in Robespierre. It demanded universal suffrage, it made constant headway though still in the minority, and one of its wings was the nascent republican party. In the spring of 1791 the idea of a French republic was accepted even in certain salons of the pobility and the upper middle classes. Still, the discovery of the duplicity of the King. through the attempted flight to the frontier, was needed to enlighten the edge a good general understanding of his | majority, yet clinging to the idea of a author's work and its bearings, without reorganized monarchy. The declaration the abs ite necessity of perhaps inconvenient collateral reading for lack of harder blow to the throne. But even time or inclination. Verily, the road to then there was at first only a question knowledge through an exceptionally in- of a change of dynasty-the house of teresting work is certainly made profit- York or of Brunswick? The Legislative ably easy for the general reader by Mr. Assembly lost its grip; it awaited possively the end. The democratic republic In undertaking this work, to which he was established on August 10, 1792, aldevoted twenty years of constant re- though its official life did not begin until

here was no soleinh proclamati the republic. It was merely stated, and

eray's ignorance.

pines.

tines-

lend their ear;

SONNET.

BY WILLIAM DRUMMOND.

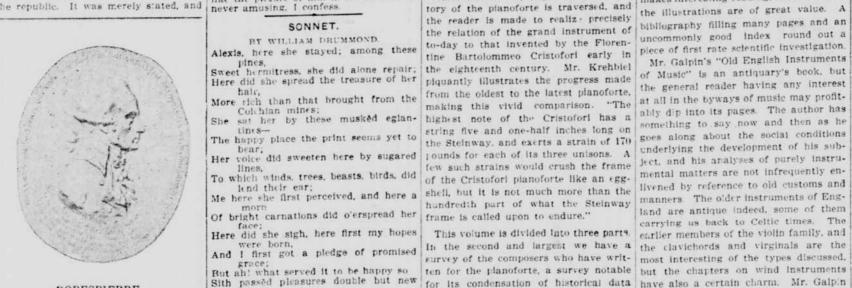
lines, nich winds, trees, beasts, birds, did

KING WILLIAM'S PLAYMATE.

From Mr. Dobson's "Old Kensington,"

been rather low down on the panels.
"Who is there," asked the King. "Lord

Once when William was hard at work



ROBESPIERRE. (From an anonymous medallion.)

then in an indirect manner, that since royalty was abolished a republic existed. Its welcome in Paris was chilly, indifferthe ears of Frenchmen because, with the Buck," replied a clear, childish treble. luminous, though not, to be sure, quite too warmly praised. There is a gener-United States in mind-and it had been federal form of government. The fatherland in danger must remain united. Hence, to allay their fears, the promulgation by the Convention, on Danton's motion, of the French republic "one and

The insurrections followed, and were atplication of the principles of 1789 a met by the Terror M. Aulard assures

From this confusion the author has Space forbids a discussion of M. Ausucceeded in extracting chronological lard's later chapters on the reaction cresequence, successive general stages, and aled by the excesses of the Terror, the a general trend of events. It is in this re-establishment of the rule of the that his work is of chief importance. It bourgeoise, the Directory and the coming of the man on horseback.

In this review the main thread of the

cluded sagely that government was a "the French Revolution." Now, I fancy, matters are clearer. The revolution consists in the Declaration of Rights drafted in 1789 and completed in 1789, and the attempts made to realize that declaration ple, however, even though they did not advocate the republican one. The men of 1789 desired a constitutional monarchy: Louis XVI's opportunities to the throng were many and great. keep his throne were many and great, effected, or with the events provoked by isfied.

the very enemies of that ideal, with a view to abolishing or obscuring it. The imperial despotism arrested the revolution, but they were rather the political results than the social which were thus suppressed.

JAMES STUART

Historians Called Upon for Justice.

Andrew Lang, in The Pall Mall Gazette,

A Historical Summary by Bernard Miall.

In four volumes, crown 8vo, pp. 267, 322, 332, 334. Charles Scribner's Sons.

M. Aulard has found in Mr. Miall not only a thoroughly efficient translator, but also a collaborator who fully understands the needs of his wider English-reading audience. "No historical work is sufficient to itself or to the reader," says the author in his preface; "this of mine presupposes and demands the reading of others." Students of history, to whom the work is already well known, did not need this hint, and could readily place the results of their French college the patriots who, like Robespierre, are seeking to better the monarchy.

It is not till after the fall of the Bas-

MUSIC.

THE PIANOFORTE AND ITS MUSIC. By Henry Edward Krehbiel. With por-traits and illustrations. 12mo, pp. ix, 314. Charles Scribner's Sons.

and Biography.

INSTRUMENTS OF THE MODERN ORCHESTRA AND EARLY RECORDS
OF THE PRECURSORS OF THE VIOLIN FAMILY. With over five hundred illustrations and plates. By Kathleen Schlesinger. In two volumes 8vo.
pp. xxxviii, 212; 446. Imported by Charles
Scribner's Sons.

REVOLUTION

tory of the pianoforte is traversed, and

the reader is made to realize precisely

frame is called upon to endure."

with his secretary a timid tap was heard Beethoven a chapter by himself and dis-

We must imagine it to have cusses the master with something like an orchestral ensemble, is altogether be-

the relation of the grand instrument of bibliography filling many pages and an

to-day to that invented by the Floren- uncommonly good index round out a

tine Bartolommeo Cristofori early in piece of first rate scientific investigation.

the eighteenth century. Mr. Krehbiel Mr. Galpin's "Old English Instruments

piquantly illustrates the progress made of Music" is an antiquary's book, but

making this vivid comparison. "The at all in the byways of music may profit-

highest note of the Cristofori has a ably dip into its pages. The author has

string five and one-half inches long on something to say now and then as he

the Stelnway, and exerts a strain of 170 goes along about the social conditions

few such strains would crush the frame ject, and his analyses of purely instru-

of the Cristofori pianoforte like an egg-

shell, but it is not much more than the livened by reference to old customs and

hundredth part of what the Steinway manners. The older instruments of Eng-

This volume is divided into three parts. earlier members of the violin family, and In the second and largest we have a the clavichords and virginals are the

survey of the composers who have writ- most interesting of the types discussed,

ten for the planoforte, a survey notable but the chapters on wind instruments

for its condensation of historical data have also a certain charm. Mr. Galpin

and the exposition of that data in the wears his scholarship easily and on oc-

light of good judgment. The various casion can be positively entertaining.

schools are described without bias, and His last chapter, on "The Consort,"

nanels. eloquence he is equally sympathetic and guilling. His illustrations could not be

though Mr. Krehbiel rightly gives to which is to say on the gradual associa-

(From the painting by Delacroix.)

as they go, but not sufficiently compre- artists were wont to perform. The Mu- comparison of this story with "Triby hensive. The heroes—and heroines—of sic Room was opened in 1748 and kept it must be said that it undeniably resem

OLD ENGLISH INSTRUMENTS OF MUSIC. Their History and Character in the subject is one on which the layman is, in nine cases out of ten, pe-MUSIC. Their History and Character. By Francis W. Galpin, M. A., F. L. S. With an apperdix and a list of books tallizingly ignorant. At concerts, at the direction of reference. Fully illustrated. Svo. pp. opera and at the theatre the musicians axxv. 327. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. do, their work before his eyes, yet he do their work before his eyes, yet he THE OLDEST MUSIC ROOM IN EUROPE. A Record of Eighteenth Century Enterprise at Oxford. By John H.
Mee, M. A., D. Mus. Twenty-six fullpage illustrations. Svo. pp. xxi, 215. The practical means of identification in a among his excellent illustrations sug-Mr. Krehblel's study of "The Plano- series of well drawn illustrations, and her gest many a line of pleasant research. forte and its Music" is, of course, famil- text not only describes the construction However, let us at least be grateful for iar to readers of The Tribune, since it of a given instrument, but explains how a full if dry account of the Music Room was published serially in this journal its sounds are produced, gives its comlast summer. Appreciative notice should pass in musical notation, analyzes its that called it into being and made it, be taken, however, of its production as a quality of tone and even enumerates its through so many years, a centre of arthe government of the country becomes plainly discernible. In July of that year plainly discernible. In July of that year Siéyès read to the committee of constisive stages of an analysis depending for so that, while she is obliged to use some asm. Siéyès read to the committee of consti-tution a paper in which he distinguished between natural and civil rights and political rights, or, as he called them,

the illustrations are of great value. A

land are antique indeed, some of them

carrying us back to Celtic times. The

the concert room in our own day are going for about a hundred years. That bles that delightful tale, but is decidedly Some Recent Studies in History Ignored. "A discussion of the living," period of activity was not, it is true, vaulu, and tricked out brilliantly with says Mr. Krehbiel, "would of necessity absolutely unbroken, but it embraced a some of the most desirable members of have in it much of personal equation." great number of events and the author the British aristocracy. There is also Nevertheless, such a discussion might might well have got more out of them wicked Russian countess who talks most reasonably have been included as a than the rather bald recital of colorless improvingly at the end, as if a Puritan source of interest, and of instruction, facts with which this volume is filled, conscience had always slumbered be too, for the student. In a later edition The occasion called for discursiveness. neath her lawless Slav temperament that Dr. Mee can tell us how, in the late made William think of a stalking eighteenth century, the violin of the leopard with ever so many spots. The leader of the orchestra, John Baptist Latin Quarter, too, is swept and gar-Malchair, was broken by an orange nished more than it was in Trilby's day, thrown in the Music Room "during a Still, all these comparisons, which would tumult of ye young men," and, that be- obtrude themselves even if they had not ing the case, he might even more legiti- been suggested on the slip cover of the celebrities whom he actually does little ful main idea, that of a dream face, never more than name. The portraits of Karl seen in life, ever beckoning a youth who Friedrich Abel, Signora Sestina, Mrs. having no talent for painting, yet pro-Billington, Mme. Catalani and others

FICTION

New Novels of Life Abroad and at Home.

JACOBITE ROMANCE. THE LION'S SKIN By Rafael Sabatini.
Illustrated by Edmund Frederick. 12mo,
pp. 349. D. Appleton & Co.

As a hero of romance the Young Pretender is past. Overemployment by novelists has killed him as much as historical frankness. The genuine interest of Mr. Sabatini's story does not depend upon him and his weak struggle for the throne of his fathers; he is only the peg upon which the author hangs a plot that might be of any period and nation. Still, his deft employment of the social atmosphere of the England of George II. with its polished Continental Jacobite duces in his efforts to visualize it on affiliations, adds much to the charm of canvas five pictures that secure the imthe narrative. The hero is a Stuart mortality of his name in art, as Little agent, to be sure, but behind his secret Billee's one work secured his posthumous mission there lies a deeper private mo- fame. tive, the wreaking of a vengeance against whose consummation his sense of fair play, of honor, warns him. Mr. Caryl, half French, half English, is a man of distinction in the world of ro- left behind him discords that are asmantic fiction, a strong, determined, tounding in number. There is complaint honorable, resourceful man beneath an in Russia that his family are not fulfilindolent, graceful, foppish exterior. One ling his last wishes in regard to his soon learns to like him, especially for MSS.; it is even said that a will giving the readiness of his wit, which serves all his works to the public has been set him even better than his skill with the aside by one made under pressure during sword. He has a sense of irony, freshly his last days. The latter statement does and naturally presented. The heroine not seem reasonable, in view of the story suffices for the purpose of his story, and of those last days. It is said that the so does the arch villain. A genuinely matter will probably be brought into entertaining bit of fiction.

MANY DOINGS.

CAPTIVATING MARY CARSTAIRS. By Henry Second 12m2, pp. 346. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. It all started because Mr. and Mrs. out.

Carstairs, having separated in a friendly | Miss Johnston's Novel. spirit, agreed that he, having some right "The Long Roll," the new novel by to the affection of their daughter Mary, Miss Mary Johnston, will be brought out should kidnap her, since, hardly knowled in May by the Houghton Mifflin Comhim, she had an unreasonable dislike of pany. This is a story of the Civil Wat, going to pay him a visit. Mr. Carstairs and Stonewall Jackson is one of the In "Esmond." In his private journal Lockhart, when "Esmond" appeared, wrote that he was amazed by Thackeray's ignorance. If amazing, its results are very amusing, and James, unlike the picture of him in the novel, was Within a scant fifty pages the whole his makes interesting reading, and here again with an interesting reading, and here again within a visit. Mr. Carstairs the picture of him in the novel, was within a scant fifty pages the whole his makes interesting reading, and here again within a visit. Mr. Carstairs the orchestra. The long history of the evolution of the violin is addressed more particularly to the special inquirer. It makes interesting reading, and here again



MARAT DEAD. (From the drawing by David.)

fore two gentlemen of leisure looking for light and pleasant occupation agreed to undertake the job, just for the fun of it. The abduction is to be done with lady for his wife. a yacht, since Mary and her mother live | Of Prescott, the historian, Mrs. Frame in a Hudson River town. According to tells this odd story: "His relations were the vague understanding of the amateur constantly imploring him to do some kidnappers, Mary is about twelve years thing useful, to take up some respects old. But when they reach Hunston one ble career, instead of sitting all dal of them throws himself heart and soul locked up in his library-eating soul into a good government campaign, the He used to keep a cake of this on his local paper, controlled by the boss, gets writing table and nibble at it constant on their trail, and the other man is mis- ly, saying when he was remonstrated taken for somebody who had been forced with that people should be clean infile to leave town some years ago rather as well as out." hurriedly. The triple complications yield a tale of considerable vigorous ac- Interesting Manuscripts. tion and more good amusement.

THE THRESHOLD.

In a quiet, unassuming way this is a good piece of work, a socio-economic study after the modern manner, through characters that in their first steps in life White of Selborne, and contains the as well as for the English social class surprising information that the "island for which they stand. They are all decidedly lower middle class, to borrow the in the world, Hes on the west coast & classification of their country, and even America." shade off in their circle of acquaintances | New Novels. to plain, unmistakable cockney. They Two new novels are to come from the have their problems, the problems of Appleton presses this month. One youth, and in addition to these the "The Grain of Dust"-the last werk, " direct, brutal problem of a livelihood, is to be supposed, of the late David The chief personages are a family of Graham Phillips. The other is a stort three-a brother who is an accompanist of adventure whose seem is laid in the and has that excuse of the backboneless. city. The author is Paul Wells. a vague artistic temperament; a sister New Matter for Stendhalians. who is a clerk in a London office, and a younger sister who keeps house for the library at Grenoble unpublished many three of them on the earnings of the two. Scripts of Stendhal's which would be scripts of Stendhal's which would be Then there is a young man from the country, also a clerk, living in the same of this material has at last been pure house with his mother. What plot there lished in Paris under the title of is is that of the average daily life and hal d'Italie." The volume has problems and puzzles, the discourage- drawn from various scattered dar (This lithograph by Kriehuber shows Liszt at Vienna in 1815, with the artist on his left, the violinist, Ernst, on his right, and ments and hopes of youth, conditioned by temperament, and developing the best by Stendhal while, as a very your temperament and developing character, man, he travelled in Italy. It is and ever hemmed in and of structed by scribed as giving an intimate picture that great question of the daily bread. without its purpose, as realism ever is in this time of social and economic con- A Carolina Cruise,

to his hand, dragged it of the brief notes of the land their development, valuable as far Oxford in which, long ago, many famous Since the publishers themselves invite out in April.



CAMILLE DESMOULING (From the portrait by Rouillard)

LITERARY NOTES.

For a lover of peace Tolstoy certainly court. There is also a curious assertion to the effect that ten pages of the count's diary containing an account of the actual incidents leading up to his flight just before his death" have been tom

Songs of the Sea. Mr. Clark Russell, the long stlent nor-

is not a story, however, but a collection of verses, which will bear the title if "The Father of the Sea."

The "Glowering" Poetess.

In her just printed reminiscences Mr. Hugh Fraser offers her childish impresions of Mrs. Browning. Mrs. Crawford took her daughter into a dark room, where the little girl presently made out the figure of a lady lying on a mid

and holding out her hand: I felt my way to a stool on the test and looked at her for quite an hour will-out daring to open my lips, while she as my mother spoke in rapturous whisper of the glorious spoch opening up for histhe gloricus points and the set thusiasm, the darkness—and I tried had to get keyed up to the proper pitch and appreciate my good fortune. But it was of no use. The poeters was everything idd not like. She had great cavernous eyes glow-ring out under two big bushes of black ringlets, a fashion I had not be had before. She never lunghed or every supplied to every the set of the set o eves, glow-ring out under two big bushs of black ringlets, a fashion I had not be smiled once during the whole conversation and through all the gloom of conversation and through all the gloom of conversation and global ges.

The Falconieri manuscript, contains about three hundred pieces in prose and verse, by Tasso is announced for sit THE YOUNG IDEA. A Comedy of Environment. By Frank A. Swinnerton. 12mo, pp. 310. Duffield & Co. unprinted, and some of them are in the Poet's own handwriting. Included in the collection are many of Tasso's intimas letters. Another manuscript which is it be sold at once came from the hand &

There is reported to be in the of about seventy volumes. A small part that land of art and romance a hundred years ago.

In "What Happened at Quast"

George Cary Eggleston tells the exclusion story of four youths who, after an in venturous cruise, camp on a Care THE UNKNOWN LADY By Justus Miles Venturous cruise, camp on a Forman 12mo, pp. 351. Harper & Bros. coast plantation. The book is

LITTLE 'ENREE

Boyne and Namur, to the surprise of his for example, on the sonata will be very but it must be confessed that Dr. Med Boyne and Namur, to the surprise of the companion, taking the string of the toy gratifying to the layman. He concludes has extorted very little that is attractive with some brief notes on the virtuosi out of the history of that building at

was little Lord Buckhurst—a four-year-old son of the Lord High Chamberlain. Chopin These pages, full of both in-old son of the Lord High Chamberlain. Chopin These pages, full of both in-old son of the Lord High Chamberlain.

Berlioz and Czerny standing by the plano.) door was opened. The intruder so fervid, when he comes to deal with ous quantity of them, and they are all Earl of Dorset-who was anxious formation and criticism, are lightly historical significance. for his majesty to be horse to his coach, touched, and are therefore charmingly "I wanted you a long time," explained the small petitioner, and thereupon the hook nosed and saturnine hero of the